

After the death of our child, Arthur, absented himself more frequently from his cheerful home. His affairs fell into disorder, and he abandoned himself to habits of the most reckless dissipation. One day as I was seated in my solitary chamber, an unusual bustle below attracted my attention. I descended the stairs and the blood froze in my veins as I beheld my husband supported in the arms of several men, with the blood streaming from his breast. He had quarrelled with one of his companions at a gambling house; a duel was the consequence, and my unhappy Arthur had received his death wound. He was laid on a bed, and a surgeon summoned, who pronounced his wound fatal, and that a few hours would terminate his existence. He lived however till the next morning, and during that last sad night, I received all the consolation I was capable of feeling. My husband was perfectly sensible of his situation, and after a long interview with a clergyman, he appeared composed and resigned to his fate. His affection for me seemed to revive. He embraced me with all his former tenderness; he called me his dearest Caroline, his beloved wife, and his head rested on my breast till the last faint breath exhaled from his lips.

When I recovered from the long illness which succeeded the death of my husband, I found myself in a state of utter destitution. I had no parents, nor any near relation; nor had I a home or the means to supply the commonest wants of nature, for my husband died insolvent.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and even for me an asylum was provided. The mother of Edward Lyndsay had been the friend of my early life, and when she heard of my situation, she came and carried me to her happy home. I have resided with her ever since, assisting in the education of her children, and endeavoring to contribute to their happiness. My story is ended, and now Emma you will understand my admonitions, and realize the fearful hazard you incur when you venture to trifles with the feelings of your husband.

Mrs. Graham left the room as she spoke, and the self-conquered bride sought her husband, to obtain his forgiveness, and to promise both him and herself that this, as it had been their first, so it should be their last quarrel.

#### From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. ENGLAND AND CHINA.

##### The Second Expedition

From a Bombay paper of June 6th, received at this office. We copy the following article:

The second expedition to China, under Sir Gordon Bremer, has just left the port of Calcutta. The supplies which he takes with him of troops, armed vessels, ammunition and provisions have been prepared with unexampled speed. Within a month after his arrival, he was ready to start with all that the resources of government could furnish him, for the expedition, and the whole fleet may be expected to reach Canton by the beginning of July.

Of the plan which it is now intended to pursue, under the full development which has been afforded of Tartar obstinacy and Chinese duplicity, it is of course impossible for any one to speak with confidence, who is not officially enlightened. Yet the progress of events has so naturally unfolded the proper course under existing circumstances, that our conjectures cannot be far from the truth. We have demolished all the fortifications which Chinese skill had erected in the Canton river, and demonstrated the utter inability of the Chinese government to offer us any effectual opposition; but we have produced no inclination towards peace in the mind of the Emperor. It is true we have as yet to learn the impression which the capture of Canton will make on his mind. But supposing the truth in its fullest extent to be communicated to him, there is no reason to believe that it will alter his determination to refuse any, and every concession. It is generally believed that the capture of all his seaport towns, so far from disposing him to an accommodation, would only serve to inflame his animosity, and confirm his resolution to maintain the struggle, however hopeless to the last. Nothing can be expected therefore but from an attack on his capital. A treaty be made, it must be signed at Peking, and with his own vermilion pencil. There is no longer any hope of accomplishing the objects of the expedition, but by besieging him in the citadel of his pride, and bringing the British cannon to bear on the Imperial residence. Whatever attack is made on places of minor consequence, must be considered as only subsidiary to the great object of capturing Peking.

Then comes the question, whether such a crisis has been provided for in Lord Palmerston's instructions; and we think that they would be unworthy of the most ordinary statesman, if they had not left such discretionary powers with the Plenipotentiary as would justify him in adopting this line of operations in the extremity which has arisen. If the instructions from Downing-street, however, are totally repugnant to any such vigorous measures, it becomes a question whether those entrusted with the expedition would not be fully justified in adopting them. And we think, not only that they would be fully borne out by the public voice in adopting the only course which holds out any chance of success, but that the Ministry themselves would perhaps be the first to condemn Capt. Elliott, for not having adopted it. To wait for instructions from home would be to sacrifice another year, and time enough has been lost already. The dispatches which Lord Palmerston may send, on receiving a report of the Emperor's obstinacy, and of the unfruitful capture of Canton, cannot reach China before the middle of September, when it would be too late to proceed up the Yellow Sea. Whatever is done, must be done immediately. The British troops must be under the walls of Peking by the middle of August; and this can easily be effected, if Sir Gordon Bremer and Sir Hugh Gough are allowed to direct the operations by sea and land.

It appears, therefore, more than probable that, with the reinforcement which has now been sent, an effort will be made to proceed at once to Peking before the season of operations has passed. The number of European troops which will form this expedition, against a capital said to contain two millions of people, will not exceed four thousand. Yet so completely has the military weakness of the Chinese Government been unfolded in all the late encounters, and so completely has the superiority of European artillery and tactics paralyzed the Chinese, that anomalous as it may appear, this handful of men, supported by a good train of artillery, is completely equal to the capture of the Imperial city. No power which the Chinese might bring against this army, could withstand it a day. Not to add, that as the Chinese troops of the empire will have

been ordered down to Canton to drive the English out, our expedition will be in front of the capital, long before they can be recalled to its defence.

If the Emperor however should determine not to yield, but take his family and cross the great wall into the fastnesses of Tartary, what is to be done? Are we prepared to issue a proclamation from the Palace, that the Tartar dynasty has ceased to reign; and reserving to ourselves Canton and the Tea districts, to resign the rest of the Empire to an Emperor of our own nomination? Bold as this step may appear, it will only be a re-enactment of our career in India.

#### McLEOD'S TRIAL.

We last week gave a synopsis of evidence adduced by the prosecution in this case. The affidavits on the other side being so lengthy, we cannot do better than give the points substantiated by that evidence as contained in the opening address of the prisoner's counsel to the jury. Mr. Spencer, after expressing his views, [in keeping with the client's interest] that the Caroline affair was a national one, and that even if McLeod was engaged in it, his government and not himself was accountable, &c., &c. he proved as follows:—

Under the orders of the Supreme Court, we issued commissions to intelligent men in Canada, to take evidence in this case, and men from both sides went to witness these commissions being executed. They had hardly left those shores when these matters became known to our adversaries. They knew almost all the testimony we have, both of commissions and witnesses, so that they had the advantage of being in possession of them for months. And on the other hand, from beginning to end, every single circumstance which they could, has been kept as profound a secret, as if buried in Egyptian darkness. If shut up in the hermitage of that country, they could not be more hidden from us than they were up to the moment of his trial. While the witnesses were who went before the grand jury was even unknown to us until this trial. Some of them I know, but most of them were entirely new to me. And I am well satisfied, that if this case was tried again and again, and as often as the moon changes, they would be able to produce witnesses to testify to stories and make out as strong a case as the one on trial.

These commissions were taken to Canada, and my clerk found out more or less of the men who were on board the boats which destroyed the Caroline. Sir Allan McNab proves the issuing of the orders to Capt. Drew, who had charge of the expedition. He says it was a profound secret, and known but to himself and two officers. The parties went on board the boats, and then the order was given in a low voice to Drew, and it was not known to any of the others but a short time before putting off from the shore. Colonel McNab says, that there was a list of the names of the men and officers who composed the expedition, which he gave to Governor Head, as an act of justice to the men who had rendered this service to their country. For, however we may look upon the matter, the authorities of Canada regarded it as a gallant achievement.

The name of McLeod, neither that of Angus McLeod nor the McLeod now upon his trial, was on that list. They refused to give us that list for very proper reasons, in order that no person should be exposed by his publication except who were already well known, or who had voluntarily come forward and avowed themselves. Sir Allan McNab says that he knew Alexander McLeod intimately. McNab was a barrister and McLeod was a sheriff, and they frequently met together, and he did not see McLeod at the time the expedition took place. The boat which Drew was in had nine men in it, and he says that on the return of the boat to the Canada shore, all the names of the men were taken down and the name of McLeod is not amongst them. Captain Drew further states that he never heard that McLeod was in that expedition. He says that he knew every man in his boat, and that McLeod was not in it. Other persons who went in some of the others, was also examined and said that McLeod was not in them. And you know and I know, gentlemen of the jury, that those who were going in small boats on an attacking party, to stand or fall together, or perhaps be cast into the current of Niagara, would be likely to know each other. And when they say that Alexander McLeod was not one of that party, you will believe it. We will lay the testimony before you. It is not as satisfactory to us to lay it before you in that shape as it would be to have the witnesses on the stand, as you cannot understand it so well as if you heard it from the mouths of the witnesses. But you must hear it with great anxiety, and if necessary it shall be read again and again for you.

We shall next have the satisfaction of producing living witnesses, and more than one, who will speak of what they themselves knew and what came under their own observation. These witnesses speak of the matter under circumstances which admitted of no mistake. And we will also show you how easily men can sometimes be mistaken. One of the witnesses (Wilson) will give you a conversation with Rauceck about the time of the burning of the Caroline. Now we will show you that Rauceck left that country in the early part of the year, between the 15th and 20th of June. A respectable man named Hamilton, who was married in January 1837, and left Canada for England and was gone until the fall of 1837, then came back, before the outbreak in Canada, and this man Rauceck had been then gone so long, that Hamilton was asked if he had not seen him, while he was in England.

McLeod was at Davis' tavern at Chippewa about three o'clock in the afternoon, and having been up all the night before, and went around Noy's island to see in what state were the parties there, he lay down and rose at sundown and went with William Press, who now keeps the Hamilton House in Canada. McLeod left Davis with him and rode to Chippewa. McLeod left Davis's wagon, intending to stay all night at the house of Captain Morrison, a retired British officer. McLeod left Chippewa after dark, in the month of Dec. Press did not go into Morrison's house, but McLeod did. Morrison will show that he and McLeod got supper and conversed together until midnight. He will also tell you where McLeod went to bed after midnight. Morrison rose early the next morning, as was his custom, as did also Mrs. Morrison. Their son, a lad about 16 years old, went next morning to the road, about one hundred yards from the house, and saw a gentleman who asked him to call his father, which he did, and Morrison went to the road, and found there a Col. Cameron, who asked him had he heard the news, and told Morrison the Caroline was sent over the Falls, and presented Morrison with a piece of her, as trophy of her destruction, which he said was found in the eddy of the Falls.

We have examined Col. Cameron by commission. The little boy, who heard him speak of the destruction of the Caroline, went immediately up to the house and into McLeod's room, where he was then making his toilet, and gave the intelligence which he had heard, and McLeod immediately called for his horse, in order to go away, but Mrs. Morrison requested him to wait for breakfast, which he did, and then mounted his horse and rode to Chippewa. Mrs. Morrison, who is an intelligent lady, will tell you, among other circumstances, that McLeod's boots were wet when he arrived there the evening before, and were wet near the kitchen fire, and were still there and not yet dry in the morning. The son will also tell you that he brought the horse out of the stable, and that McLeod went away on it.

There is also a step daughter of Mrs. Morrison, who did not see McLeod when he first came, but saw him soon after supper, and also the next morning, and fires the time beyond all controversy.

To recur to the evidence of Mr. Press. He said he was at Chippewa but once, that he lived at Niagara, and kept a public house, and that the day he went to Chippewa was on the 29th of December, and that he knows it was that day because he took ten passengers with him, whose names are in his books, and also the amount, 4 or 5 dollars, which they paid him for taking them to Chippewa. He will also tell you that he heard of the destruction of the Caroline on the morning of

the 30th of December; so that the time will be fixed beyond all dispute.

This evidence takes McLeod from Chippewa the evening of the night on which the Caroline was destroyed, and leaves him at Morrison's in the morning. When he left Morrison's he made towards the Falls, a little way from the Pavilion, and fell into company with Mr. Gilkinson, who was in the army of the government. He and Mr. Leod rode from the Pavilion to Chippewa, and the destruction of the Caroline was a subject of conversation between them; for it had been agreed between them that if any thing was to be done in relation to her they should participate in it. And now it had been done, and they had nothing to do with it. They rode then up the Niagara river to where Captain Fisher lived, and while they were going along the shore of the Niagara river, they were fired at repeatedly; ten or a dozen shots being fired at them, and one of them was picked up and given to McLeod when passing back. While going from the pavilion, they met another person, John McClean, now of New York. He was riding towards Niagara Falls and met McLeod, whom he knew well. McLeod had not gone to rest when he heard the cry of fire, and looked out and saw the flames.

If this testimony is sufficient, we will be relieved from any embarrassment as to the question, whether there was any murder committed at all. And you, as American citizens, will rejoice that you can acquit Alexander McLeod as an innocent man, and I know it will rejoice you as honest men to be able to say, Alexander McLeod is an innocent of that reported murder as any man among you.

If this evidence is sufficient, what becomes of the evidence on which the prosecution rests. You must either say that those witnesses fabricated their stories or their heated imaginations led them into error, while on our side the witnesses saw McLeod, not at break of day or in the darkness of midnight, but went or were with him from the time he left Chippewa. With them it is either perjury or all truth, and if it is all truth you can have no difficulty in pronouncing that verdict due to the American people. And with that verdict we will say, we are satisfied.

#### "Gultum in Parvo."

**Western Rail Road.** Mr. Wales the President, Mr. Quincy the Treasurer, Maj. Whistler the Chief Engineer, Mr. Bliss the Superintendent, and Messrs. Hall, Howard, Lowe, Derby, Lincoln, and Jackson, Directors of the Great Western Railroad, after taking a careful view of the whole line between Boston and Albany, arrived in this city last evening. We are most happy to learn that the hope expressed yesterday of the completion of all the links in this chain, so that Albany may be connected with Boston in December, will be realized. [Albany Eve. Journal.]

**The Mary Rogers Murder.** The New York Tatler says, it is currently reported that six persons are now in custody, charged with being concerned in the horrible tragedy at Welhaven. The authorities have taken infinite pains to conceal the fact; but our informant states that one of the Assistant Aldermen told him the circumstance. He also told him that the young man who went to Hoboken with Mary, on the fatal Sunday, was the son of a respectable tinner in Pearl street, and probably met a similar fate with the unfortunate girl.

**Silk Culture.** We learn that Mr. Robert Sinclair of Baltimore, has raised in his cocoonry, the past season, one hundred bushels of cocoons, which he has disposed of to advantage. A Mr. Allen of Brockport, N. Y., devoted eight acres of his farm to the silk culture, and who was well satisfied with his success, that he has since appropriated fourteen acres to the same purpose. Several of his neighbors have each raised, with small attention, from fifty to sixty bushels of cocoons, and in all cases, at a less expense than the bounty allowed by the state.

**Corn Sugar.** The subject of cornstark sugar which we have before referred to as having been introduced by Mr. Webb at the late agricultural meeting in this city, appears to be attracting considerable notice in various sections of the country. We understand that Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner on Patents at Washington, is much interested in the subject, and that further experiments are about to be made by Mr. Webb. [Delaware Journal.]

**The Reward of Merit.** Col. Churchill—just promoted to that rank, and appointed Inspector General of the Army of the United States—was originally a mechanic, a carpenter, we think. He entered the Army during the last war with Great Britain, and has attained his present grade solely by his own deserts. [Wilmington Chronicle.]

**Murder and Suicide.** A distressing case of murder and suicide was committed at Delaware O. For some slight offence the father made his son six years old take off part of his clothes, and stand up against a fence, when he was fired at and killed. The father then shot himself. [Cincinnati Gaz.]

**An Important Arrival.** Ninety thousand boxes Brander's pills were received at the Doctor's office, 49 Third street, per steamboat Relief, on yesterday, having effected a passage all the way from New York to St. Louis, in the short time of twenty days. [St. Louis Republican.]

**A Newly Discovered Salt Spring.** A salt spring has been opened in the town of Galen, county of Wayne, about fifty rods from the Erie canal, on the land of the Rev. Dr. Judd, of Ithaca, with the fairest prospect of the best of brine, and even of the fossil salt, as is evidenced by comparing the borings in Europe and the late boring near Abingdon, in Virginia, with the report of the engineer employed at Galen. The diameter of the tube bored is 4 inches, 230 feet deep. The vein is strong, and continues to run profusely over the tube, destroying all vegetation within its reach. It is uncommonly pure, producing the finest salt without the use of lime. The brine is forced up by the gas with a violence known nowhere else. [Rochester Dem.]

A curious fact in natural history has come within our knowledge. A merchant in Front Street, near Chesnut, has a cat in his counting room with a litter of young kittens. About a week ago two young rats were caught and brought to the cat, one of which she immediately destroyed, and the other was left to her mercy. Day before yesterday it was accidentally discovered that the rat was nestling among the kittens. It was taken out and held before pussy, but she only licked it with maternal tenderness, and when it was again laid down, it crawled to her and sucked in company with her own youngsters, and so continues on the best terms with the family. This anecdote would have delighted Buffon or Goldsmith and may be relied upon as literally true. [Philadelphia Gazette.]

A prophet has arisen in Pernambuco, Brazil, predicting some time since that the end of the world would come by a deluge on the 2d of August last. But as that day was not remarkable, he issued an "Important Notice," that the event would be postponed for the present! It would appear that some of the disciples had fled to the mountains. He told them that the Lord had yet some preparations to make, but he would give ample notice!

**An Old One.** There is now living in Somerset Co., Maryland, an old lady named Mrs. Elizabeth Cutting, who was, according to the records of her family,

one hundred and ten years old last March. Mrs. Cuttingham can see to read without spectacles, and yet talks with good sense, and appears to have a sound judgment, and to exercise her mind about matters of a domestic kind, with a great deal of discretion.

**Interesting to Smokers.** An Englishman in Birmingham, who deals heavily in cigars, recently had his materials seized by the Police. They consisted of stock, horse radish, and theobroma leaves, jars and bottles of pickle, and other filthy and poisonous mixtures for coloring, staining, and scenting them.

A gentleman by the name of Brevort recently died in New York city aged 99 years, who had never been further from the city than Staten Island. He was worth his millions, and a man of intelligence.

A man who marries a rich woman must expect to have it occasionally hung in his teeth. A gentleman who had the misfortune to marry a fortune, was once exhibiting the fine points of his horse to a friend.

"My horse, if you please," said his amiable better half, "my money bought that horse." "Yes my dear," replied the husband, "and your money bought me too." True nine times in ten. [Barre Gazette.]

**Not a marrying man.** The Editor of the St. Louis Bulletin, who is an incorrigible bachelor, is opposed to uniting the marrying with the printing interest, because during these hard times, he finds it as much as he can attend to, to issue a single sheet, without being bothered with little extras.

**Boston Ice Trade.** There are now 26 companies engaged in the business of shipping ice, in Boston. They formerly sold ice in New Orleans at six cents per pound; but now sell it at one cent, and by the consequent increase of consumption, and quantity prevented from melting by the despatch of sales, they make four dollars now to where they made one formerly. The ice is sawed into square blocks, not less than twelve inches thick, and is packed in vessels with straw and hay, boxed with thin lumber made air tight. One Boston company paid \$7,000 last year for the hay they used for packing.

**Moral Miracle.** A friend who recently travelled for several days through Ireland, states that although he saw thousands in want and misery, he did not meet with one person intoxicated. Well and nobly done Father Mathew!

**Accident in a Sham Fight.** We learn from the Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette, that during a sham fight which took place at a military parade in Colerain, a member of the cavalry troop, named Dismore Rugg, was struck in the head by a rifle wadding, which penetrated his brain and caused almost instant death.

**A modern Lambert.** A man by the name of Lewis Cornelius recently died in Milford, Penn. that when in health measured 6 feet three inches in height, and weighed 685 pounds!

**New Sofa Stuffing.** An extraordinary and ingenious escape was made from the State Prison at Concord, N. H., a few days since, by one of the convicts. He worked in a shop as a cabinet maker and upholster, and having orders for a large sofa, he made it with a false bottom and stuffed it with some very light materials. In the space formed between the top and bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the wagon came to take away the piece of furniture. He was quite a small man, and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicion in the mind of the driver. The sofa, thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage wagon, and our hero made his escape.

**Trouble at Sumatra.** A gentleman who came passenger in the Caroline Augusta, from Sumatra, put into Holmes Hole, informs us that the Dutch and the natives of Sumatra were at war, and that the former were rapidly taking possession of the island. He furnished us with no particulars. [New Bedford Reg.]

**Troops on the March.** By orders from the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, the 5th Regiment of Infantry has been directed to proceed to Detroit and the Upper Lakes;—five companies of Artillery are ordered to take post at Buffalo, Niagara, Oswego, and Madison Barracks—six companies of Dragoons are withdrawn from Florida and ordered to the South-western frontier.

**Tremendous Storm.** A hail storm occurred in Utica on Saturday afternoon, 9th inst., of such tremendous violence as to suspend the proceedings of the Court during its continuance. Indications of a severe shower began to exhibit themselves from the east, between 2 and 3 P. M., and in the space of half an hour the entire horizon changed its complexion, from brilliant sunshine to the darkness of the blackest thunder cloud. After a preliminary flash of lightning or two, the windows of heaven opened, and then descended such a fall of hail as was indeed serious to look upon. Not a stone fell that was not as large as an ordinary hickory nut, and but few exceeded that size. The almost perfect unanimity of their size was the greatest wonder about the storm; yet the tremendousness of the fall was almost frightful. In a few moments the fall abated, but in a short time the wind chopped round to the North, and another fall of hail came, leaving three or four inches of it on the ground.

**The Trial of Cal.** for the murder of Mr. Adams, was last week set down for to-day. Whether it has come on, we are not informed. We have been desired by Mr. Lane, the father of Mrs. Adams, whom we have long known as a member of Dr. Spring's church, to state that the report going the rounds of the papers, of her being deprived of her senses, is entirely without foundation; and however acute may be the sense of her loss, she bears it with a becoming resignation to the Divine will.

In reply to our inquiries last evening, Mr. Lane assured us that the current statements in some of the papers, in relation to the remarkable pre-mortuary dreams of Mrs. Adams, are true. Two days before her husband's disappearance, she dreamed, twice, that he was murdered, and that she saw his body cut into pieces and packed in a box. The dreams gave her great concern, from their vividness, and she went once to relate them to her mother, but did not, from the apprehension of being laughed at. [N. Y. Com. Adc.]

**Rhode Island.** The new Constitution adopted by the Rhode Island Suffrage Convention, proposes to extend the right of suffrage to every white male citizen of lawful age, who may have resided in the State one year, and in the township where he offers to vote, three months. But in any question of raising a tax or appropriating the proceeds of a tax, the voter must possess property either real or personal, of the value of \$150. The Senate to be composed of 12 members, elected by districts, and the House of 80 members, of whom Providence is to send 12. The governor to have a veto power, subject to be reversed by the decision of a majority of both Houses.

The Constitution of which the above are some of the outlines, is designed to take the place of the Old Charter granted by King Charles II. of England, under which the good people of Rhode Island have lived to this day.

#### Bermont Legislature.

Thursday, Oct. 14, 1841.

**SENATE.**—The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, when the Senators answered to their names respectively, were qualified and took their seats, and the Senate was organized by the election of Hon. HORACE EATON, President pro tem. DE WITT C. CLARKE, Secretary. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Assistant Secretary. Rev. CHARLES R. HARDING, Chaplain.

**Convening Committee on the part of the Senate.** Messrs. Wooster, Clark, Swift, Crawford, Dana, Hall, Eaton of Washington Co., Fletcher, Aiken, Sabin, Sowles, Hemenway, Fisk, and Howe.

The Secretary was directed to inform the House of the organization of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Wooster, the rules of the Senate for the last year, were adopted for the time being, as the rules of the present session.

**Resolutions.**—By Mr. Dillingham, providing that both Houses meet in the Representatives' hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to hear the report of the Conveying Committee—adopted; by Mr. Wooster, providing that each member of the Senate and its officers be furnished with one daily and one weekly newspaper—adopted unanimously, without debate.

**Memorial.** of Moody Rich, presented by Mr. Dillingham, alleging that the memorialist had received a majority of votes of the free men of Essex county, for Senator, and claiming the seat of Mr. Howe, the returned Senator from Essex. The memorial was read and laid on the table.

The memorial alleges that the votes in the town of Victory were illegally excluded from the count by the Clerk, and if counted, would give Mr. Rich a majority of the votes. The certificate was given Mr. Howe by the Clerk of the Court, on the ground that Victory was not a duly organized town, and had no legal officers to receive and count the votes. This question is to be decided hereafter, while, for the time being, the returned Senator, Mr. Howe, takes his seat.

**Resolution.**—By Mr. Crawford, providing for the publication of the Legislative Directory—adopted.

The Sergeant at Arms sent in his recommendation for officers of the Senate, viz: Zelina C. Camp, for Doorkeeper, and F. A. Garfield, assistant Doorkeeper, who were sworn by the Clerk to the faithful discharge of their duties.

A message was received, informing the Senate of the organization of the House of Representatives, by the appointment of a Speaker, and a Committee to canvass the votes.

Mr. Dana moved that the Governor be informed of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to receive any communication he may have to make—adopted.

The Senators repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the report of the canvassing committee, and soon returned.

**Resolution.**—By Mr. Crawford, assigning ten o'clock to-morrow morning for the election of Governor, &c., in joint assembly of both Houses; passed.

The rules of the Senate, in relation to the appointment of standing committees, were dispensed with for the time being, and the committee on Rules was appointed by the chair, viz: Messrs. Wooster, Dillingham and Clark.

Adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—The members of the House were called to order by the Secretary of State, when the roll was called and the oath administered. The Secretary of State presented the credentials of Cornelius Stiffin, of St. Albans, which he had declined to receive, it being signed by a "justice of the peace and presiding officer of the (freemen's) meeting, in the absence of the constable and the select-men." [The statute requires its credentials to be signed by the presiding officer, who must be either the constable or one of the selectmen.] Mr. Cobb moved that Mr. Stiffin be admitted to a seat. Messrs. Fullam and Chandler of Woodstock objected to admitting the gentleman to a seat on these credentials, and suggested that the usual course was to admit, on the fact being stated, by some member of the House, on his own responsibility, that the person had been duly elected. A statement of the manner of the election was made by Mr. Hubbard of Franklin, upon which it seemed that the election took place after the adjournment of the meeting; another member expressed the opinion that Mr. Stiffin was legally elected, and still another, that his election was a fraud, when Mr. Adams moved to lay the motion on the table, which was opposed by Mr. Vilas, who concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Chandler. This motion was negatived, 93 to 56, when Mr. Cobb withdrew his motion, and the credentials were suffered to lie on the table. The Secretary of State presented the credentials of Mr. Asa G. Hewes of Glastenbury, signed by the town clerk as presiding officer, and no question of the legality of the election being raised, Mr. Hewes was admitted to a seat. Mr. Abram W. Rice of Granby and Mr. Asa Doty of Bennington were admitted to seats without their credentials, on the statement that they were duly elected.

The Secretary of State presented the credentials of Mr. N. W. Scott of Greensboro', accompanied by a certificate of the presiding officer that Mr. Scott had not resided in the town of Greensboro' one year next preceding the day of election. Of course Mr. Scott could not take a seat.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, Messrs. Hebard and Baylies being tellers. Mr. Chandler of Woodstock nominated Hon. Carlos Coolidge of Windsor, and Mr. Cobb nominated Levi B. Vilas, Esq. of Chelsea, when Mr. Coolidge was elected by the following vote:

Mr. Coolidge,	129
Mr. Vilas,	85
Scattering,	8
Whole number of votes,	222

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker, who expressed his gratitude for this renewed evidence of confidence, and his reliance upon the candor and liberality of the House to sustain him in the execution of the duties of the chair. The House then proceeded to the election of Clerk pro tempore, Messrs. Hebard and Vilas being tellers, when Ferrand F. Merrill, Esq. of Montpelier, was elected and sworn.

Mr. Merrill,	136
O. H. Smith,	85

On motion of Mr. Chandler of Peacham, the rules of the House for the last session were adopted for the time being.

On nomination by the Speaker, the house appointed the following gentlemen a committee to join the committee of the Senate, to canvass the votes for Governor, or, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer:

Bennington Co.—Sergeant, Canfield, Houghton. Windham—Billings, Eager, Eastabrooks. Windsor—Porter, Henry, Burk. Rutland—Slason, Fox, Needham. Addison—Rucore, Pierpoint, Barnes. Orange—Tennet, Cobb, Howe. Chittenden—Griswold, Beach, Webster. Washington—Keith, Warren, Davis. Caledonia—Hastings, Gilchrist, Hall.